

THE FEVER'S RANGE.

YESTERDAY'S DEATHS.—The Fatted Cities, Nashville, Memphis, San Francisco, Memphis, declared Epidemic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Mr. F. S. Davis of Memphis, now here, received the following from Dr. W. Mitchell of the National Board of Health: Memphis, Aug. 1st.—F. S. Davis just arrived from Nashville, 9 cases and 4 deaths here yesterday. Do not look for large increase in the number of cases in any one day. If they can get people in camps it may stop entirely. The colored people are giving trouble. Do not want to go into camps and will need help before long to feed the hungry. It will not be safe to return here before cold weather.

Signed, R. W. MITCHELL.

A private dispatch from Memphis today reports 13 new cases and 4 deaths since yesterday.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Six new cases were reported to the board of health this morning. Five deaths occurred since last night. Miss Endora J. Athy daughter of chief of police Athy died at Raleigh, Tenn., ten miles northeast of Memphis this morning. Her mother's condition is not most favorable. Benjamin Adams whose death is also recorded had a typical case of fever last year which exploded the theory of the immunity from the second attack. Colonel Cameron has been collecting all the arms and ammunition from the gun stores and placed the same in the arsenal at the State House.

The last passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad left last night, no mails were received by that route this morning. The city will be declared epidemic to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—The ship Tempair arrived last night, one hundred and sixty-one days from Rio Janeiro. While there the last nine men from yellow fever died. Captain Armstrong, his wife, and daughter, the ship's carpenter, and four or five sailors were attacked. Both husband and wife died. Shortly afterwards the chief mate fell overboard and was drowned. Several of the crew are still sick. The ship has been disinfected and taken to quarantine.

STEAMER DISABLED. —The Steamer Langdon, New York, for Belfast put into St. John, N. F., on Sunday last, disabled in consequence of a hull having got round her. The vessel was towed to the wharf and the obstruction was removed and the vessel proceeded Tuesday.

A magistrate and policeman sent from St. John, N. F., to St. Mary's Bay succeeded in recovering a considerable amount of property stolen from the week of the steamer. News from the Labrador fisheries are favorable. A schooner from Burlington ran down a pilot boat yesterday in a fog off this harbor and disappeared. Seven men on the pilot boat had a narrow escape from drowning. Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, has challenged Warren to a duel. The Halifax rowing Association will meet shortly to consider the challenge.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Six British Iron Clads have arrived in Bosporus Bay.

ROME, August 2.—The Italian Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to prefects enjoining them to take the utmost precautions against disorders and above all to prevent any demonstration of the Italian Irredenta party.

Productions of print cloths at Fall river for the week was 81,000 pieces against 77,000 last week.

An imperial decree has been published directing that the new law relative to the administration of Alsace Lorraine shall come into force on the first of October.

The London Sporting Life says: "We understand Lord and his friends had five thousand pounds staked on Parole for the horse which he rode, which took place on the 21st."

The Bombay Gazette says it is stated that the city of Seringapat, capital of Cashmere, ordered only 300,000 inhabitants, has only 30,000 since the famine.

ARRIVED ABROAD.

LONDON, August 2.—Wilbur F. Ray, master, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived from New York, who was before the broad street police court on the 26th ultimo, charged with committing forgeries. The judge, who has been discharged from custody in consequence of a telegram from his employers who decline to proceed in the prosecution of the charge, is now expected to live many months.

NO CHOLERA AMONG HUSSARS.

LONDON, August 2.—Regarding the statement that the 7th Hussars, who are the troops returning to India from Afghanistan, and that the Tenth Hussars and Seventh Footmen had suffered serious losses by cholera, a dispatch from Simla to the Reuters to-day says there has been no cholera among the Hussars for seven weeks, nor recently among the Seventh Footmen, though both regiments suffered from cholera when they were in the Beshwar valley.

IN PURSUIT OF DESPOTISM.

GALVESTON, August 2.—A special to the News from San Antonio says the Mexican Consul here has advised from Colonel Valdez, at Chihuahua, de la Huerta, Mexico, that he has pursued three bands of Nescadero and Lipan Indians which have been raiding that country. They carried off two hundred and fifty horses; killed fifteen persons within a week in Mexico, and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas.

NO SICKNESS—NO FEAR.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Rear Admiral George B. Balch has been ordered as superintendent of the Naval Academy, vice Commodore Parker, deceased.

The National Board of Health received the following from Chief of Pass, Louisiana: No sickness, no fear of yellow fever, no quarantine, and disinfectants not needed.

Signed, KILPATRICK.

Sitting Bull in Retreat.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—General Terry, commanding the Military Department of Dakota, received to-night a dispatch from General Miles, dated Camp on Rock Creek, eighteen miles south of the boundary, saying that

Sitting Bull's band of Sioux fled northward to Wood Mountain, leaving their property scattered. The Sioux are estimated to number 5,000, with 2,000 fighting men. General Miles says he believes he has force enough to deal with all the Indians Sitting Bull can muster.

A Prominent Mason Dead.

EASTON, August 2.—James Madison Porter past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania died here this morning. Mr. Porter had attained the highest honors in Masonry to be obtained in this country. He was a son of ex-Secretary of War James Madison Porter. He will be buried here Tuesday afternoon.

In Quarantine at New York.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Curtis N. Chapman, of the brig Salisbury, of St. John, N. B., and Neil C. Dwyer, a sailor of the same vessel which was admitted to quarantine hospital on Swineburn Island this morning sick with yellow fever. There are now seven patients in the hospital. Three large buildings on Hoffman Island under control of the quarantine commissioners are in readiness for the reception of patients and should the disease increase and the hospitals on Swineburn Island be found insufficient to accommodate the patients arriving.

Explosion.

LONDON, August 2.—A Madrid dispatch to the Reuters Telegraph Company says: "A powder magazine at Durango exploded, killing fourteen persons."

The Bastille Anniversary.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

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FOREIGN TALES.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF MATTERS ABROAD.

Peking Resists the Russian Cholera in Japan—Grant's Reception in Tokyo.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—Gladie has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Intelligence of the revival of the Seward affair in Congress excites discussion. Popular feeling is strongly expressed against the return of the Minister while the criminal charges against him exist. His friends declare great confidence in him.

Reports are current in Peking of the Government's determination to resist the Russian advances, in the district of Elee, at all hazards. Preparations are said to be in progress for transferring a large part of the army about Peking to the extreme West.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—The financial condition of Japan is shown by Budget to be in a thoroughly healthy condition, although the necessity for increased revenue in the future is frankly avowed.

There is considerable excitement in consequence of the British Minister's interference with Japanese quarantine regulations. Cholera, prevalent in the south of the Empire, and strict quarantine has been ordered for Yokohama. The American Minister ordered the Americans to comply with the regulations. The British Minister asserts his right to break the quarantine. The German Minister supports him. All other diplomatic representatives are indifferent, except the Russian Minister, who sides with the United States Minister.

The reception to ex-President Grant in Tokyo is unprecedented in the Japanese history. In addition to the demonstrations by the government the citizens have given lavish entertainments on a sumptuous scale. Every day and night there were fresh novelties for his diversion. General Grant and his suite were entertained by the Japanese with the Emperor July 14th. His majesty in alluding happily to a coincidence of late, said the sole obstacle to the Japanese desire to receive him was the English officials who persistently kept aloof from General Grant and decline to give salutes or recognition to his person. He said he was very anxious to see him and that various points will sail for Yokohama. He will start for America the last week in August.

Darien Enterprises and Others.

Springfield Republican.

Admiral Ammen and Mr. Menocet have reported to the state department their voyage to the Pacific canal congress. Three schemes were pushed before the meeting, the Nicaragua route favored by our delegates, the Panama route presented by Commander Selfridge of our navy based on Lieutenant Collins's survey and following the Atrato-Napipi route as proposed by the French, and the Panama route, through the influence of shareholders in Lesseps's enterprise.

Mr. Menocet, a big talker, but a small doer, was unable to answer his objection to a canal at the sea-level on the Panama route, namely, that it would be 150 feet in the Chagres river, a fall of 1,500 feet wide and 30 deep. When the Panama route was pushed before the congress was backed in behalf of the Panama route, through the influence of shareholders in Lesseps's enterprise.

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ed that by virtue of his remarkable courage, leg strength of back he can carry a trooper and his outfit at a much greater rate of speed than a cavalry horse. Their long shanks, it is said, take them over the ground at prodigious leaps, and they are capable of keeping up their rate of speed day in and day out without fatigue. They are not remarkably handsome animals, neither are they picturesque, and the sight of our bold troopers dashing into the fray on the jagged summits of the central back would strip the coat of the Chinese warrior and leave him with his heroic elements, and could not be expected to impress the Indians with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, or to fill the eye with the stirring martial picture made by the flashing squadrons of horse, with their flying manes and flashing eyes. Suppose, for instance, Sheridan had made his famous Winchester ride on an ostrich instead of his black charger! He would have figured in cartoons and caricatures, and no poet would have had the temerity to sound his praises on the twanging lyre.

A CAT'S CHICKENS.

DAILY NEWS

Geo. C. Jordan, Proprietor.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership between John B. Hussey and Geo. C. Jordan, under the firm name of Hussey & Jordan, Proprietors and Lessees of the Raleigh Daily and Weekly News, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. C. Jordan succeeds to the sole proprietorship and editorial management of the papers, and assumes all debts and liabilities contracted by the firm of Hussey & Jordan.

JOHN B. HUSSEY,
Geo. C. JORDAN.

In making the above announcement justice to all parties concerned impels me to say that since my connection with the paper, dating back to November of last year, the editorial work has been desultory and perfunctory to a painful degree, owing to an unavoidably protracted absence from the State. From February to July, the paper was in the hands of my successor, and to him I cheerfully concede all the credit for its management, and he, as cheerfully, assumes all the attendant responsibilities.

My connection with the News ceases with this issue.

JOHN B. HUSSEY.

"He died in jail." What was there in a lot like his to drive a reasonable being to a course which has found its logical and perhaps its happiest end in a lonely death upon filthy straw, with the head resting on a stained and verminous pillow? Men lose one by one all the cherished things that make life dear. The only hope left them is the eternal tranquility of the narrow house where no sad memories, nor anxious foreboding nor vain regrets can enter. We cannot wonder if the desolate and friendless drink, for it is not a divine prescription: "Give wine to him that is ready to perish that he may remember his misery no more."

But this case is far otherwise when a man surrounded by comforts and friends—and friendship, as Cicero tells us, is the richest furniture of life—throws them all away for the momentary pleasure of drink, involving anguish of mind and body which not even the pen of Dickens ever adequately described. A good business is first ruined by the destroying stimulant; then the wife, so dear when first she forgot for a husband's love "her own people and her father's house," is neglected or abused until she leaves a home to her and a man who is no man. The wishful faces of the little children plead with the once loving father in vain. He cannot see things as they are. He does not, cannot feel, for alcohol has its grip upon his heart and brain. Let the children follow the wife; he will think matters over; he argues over a quiet bottle by himself. All will come right in time. He even tries to pray, but it is the prayer of St. Augustine in his sinful youth "convert me, Lord; convert me, Lord; but not to-day." No; any day but this; to-morrow or next day when my nerves are stronger and my head is clearer, says the drunkard; but not to-day.

The picture will be recognized as a true one by many of our readers. Business, home and friends lost. Yet still he drinks. It is only when half drunk that life loses for him its gloomy outlook and wears the hopeful colors of a renovated youth. Step by step, little by little he goes down. From comfort and position to rags and disgrace. Finally he dies a forsaken outcast. His lamentable end is a lesson for profound meditation this holy sabbath day.

According to the Republican argument as presented by Sherman in his Maine speech, and by Blaine and Edwards in the Senate, Garfield and others in the House, during the recent extra session of Congress, the logical and legitimate results of the war is the utter annihilation of the Southern States as sovereignties. A capital and conclusive reply to this is made by the Philadelphia Record. Either fortunately or unfortunately, says the Record, the suppression of "the late rebellion did not wipe out the Southern States. Subject to the changes of the national fundamental law made in the new amendments of the Federal Constitution, they have retained their character as States. In the pecuniary point of view they have been terribly punished for their unwise revolt. Their loss of property by emancipation, with the immediate resulting depreciation in value of their lands, is measured by hundreds of millions of dollars. The armed occupation of their territory for several years subsequent to the surrender, and the ascendancy of the carpet-bag governments of aliens and negroes, upheld by bayonets, certainly carried to them a bitterness of humiliation which drew upon all the resources of Anglo-Saxon fortitude. The utter prostration of their industrial system and the sudden plunge from wealth to poverty were severe afflictions, but not so galling to a high spirited and sensitive people as the degradation of submission to the yoke of ex-slaves and adventurers. Perhaps all this was not sufficient retribution, and it might have been made more thorough by an abolition of their corporate existence as States. It may be that in the excited state of the Northern mind a Constitutional amendment might have been carried through for a sweeping abolition of all State lines. This, however, was not done, and the reconstruction measures, with all their harshness, left the recently-recent Commonwealths on the same plane with their fellow States. Their rights as such—their State rights—are exactly those of the other members of the Union; no more and no less.

Appomattox made no law higher than the Federal Constitution, and the amendments which are integral parts of that great national charter. The supreme sovereignty of this Republic

has been forever vindicated, and the whole is henceforth greater than a part. But the just rights of the parts which collectively make up our great empire of the people remain unimpaired and unimpaired.

The effort toward consolidation finds its strongest barrier still, as it always has and always will, in that wise system of checks and balances by which the great principle of the subdivision of power became a concrete fact in our American policy.

The leaders of the Republican party are talking as though the war had changed the very form of our Government. The gallant men who fought the war through did not so intend it. They were well content if they could preserve the Government as they and their fathers had known it. We assume that the spirit of these leaders is fairly presented in the following extract from the New York Tribune:

The nation is mighty, and dear to the hearts of the people, and trusted with the destinies of the world. It has become mere lines on a map, and divisions for the convenience of local administration. Not one man in a thousand forgets that the nation is known and feared and honored throughout the world, while some of the States are merely despised, and others are unknown. Local dishonesty and corruption, local folly or knavishness in legislation respect the greatest undertakings or investments contrasted with the grandeur of the nation. The Nation have contributed not a little to bring the State into disrepute and make the National idea welcome and dear to a people of vast commercial and industrial interests men feel and know that the prosperity and grandeur of the country are largely due to the steady, unflinching and unshaken direction of a compact and massive nationality.

There is no flavor in this of American Democracy as Thomas Jefferson understood it; it bears on resemblance to Republicanism as Abraham Lincoln taught it, for he stood, as a Presidential candidate, not a platform from which the following is extracted:

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic affairs, is essential to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil; of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

It is possible, of course, to obtain here what is called a "massive nationality," but, upon the whole, what we have tried and tested will be preferred by the people. We do not believe the Republican party will ever be strong enough to break down Federal Republicanism in this country. It would seem from such language as that we have quoted from the Tribune, and the Tribune only reflects the Sherman-Blaire speech of politics, that it means to try it, and this is to be regretted by every good citizen, who desires to see parties divide on questions of the administration of the Government, and not as to the form and spirit of the Government itself. It is a momentous question whose dilapidated discussion by partisan agitators bodes no good.

ABOUT THACKERAY. John Morley's series of English men of letters (Harper) has got so far as De foe, Spenser and Thackeray. De foe affords the most material for an entertaining biography, Spenser's life is mainly a literary study, but Anthony Trollope's sketch of Thackeray exceeds them all in interest to readers of the present time. The absence of a previous biography also makes it more valuable intrinsically. Mr. Trollope of course knew the subject of his little book. He touches lightly yet clearly the early life and domestic relations of Thackeray and the sad wreck of his home by the mental alienation of his wife and mother. Thackeray began life with a snug income of £300 a year, but this was dissipated in careless newspaper ventures and to some extent by gambling, a vice which he seems to have early outgrown. Trollope enlarges rather unwisely on the latter and desecrating habit of the man, but it was a manner rather than a trait for the work of his literary career was abundantly enough for the years occupied. The biographer also dwells for two or three pages on the pang which Thackeray must have experienced, when the editor of Fraser's wished him to shorten the "Great Hogger's Diamond." It is not improbable that Thackeray was thus instructed and improved, and he at least gives no opinion to the contrary. Great as are the privileges of genius, it is by no means fair to suppose with Trollope that it never owes anything to the severe standards of men trained to the literary meter.

An interesting incident or series of incidents in Thackeray's life resulted from his efforts to get office. In 1848, when the author of Varsity Fair was in receipt of a considerable income, but was anxious to make good provision for his three daughters, (he had also taken another little kingdom to bring up) he sought the position, then vacant, of assistant secretary at the British postoffice. The postmaster general, the marquis of Clanricarde, was his friend and freely promised him the place, but the department rose in arms against the introduction into an important post of a man without training in its work and whose easy-going habits gave little promise of a faithful performance of its duties. Besides the next man below who had been deserving and awaiting promotion for years would be deeply wronged. As Trollope well says, the office would have worked and annoyed Thackeray beyond the point of any capability for literary effort. In 1854, he likewise sought the secretaryship of the American legation, an easier position doubtless, but one which would also have wronged some man who was working up in the line of promotion. Lord Clarendon, "in the kindest way possible," told him the post was already filled and would not in any event be filled out of the service. Thackeray argued over his own name the propriety of giving public places to literary men, and cites the example of "the States," but we think even he must have recognized certain limitations to this demand. It is better to bestow places for literary merit than for favoritism of rank or of party service, but the claim of the regular profession of the civil service, in all cases where special training is required and

a line of promotion is possible, must be recognized as paramount to all other claims. Mr. Thackeray in 1857 stood for Parliament from Oxford, and only escaped election by 53 votes, in a total poll of 2,100. He was beaten by Mr. Cardwell, the present viscount, who who before and after this event sat many years for Oxford. Thus forced to devote himself to literature and lecturing, a branch of literature, he attained in private life a fortune which office never would have conferred, and left an income of £750 a year. Two years before his death, he built a fine house at Palace Green in which his friends thought him ill-advised and extravagant, but it was sold after his death at an advance of £2,000, vindicating the sagacity of the investment, as he said, "for the benefit of his children."

Mr. Trollope's sketch will deepen the popular impression of Thackeray as a man who hated, satirized and stripped off shame through his whole life, who loved humanity so much that he would not lie about it, and who was just, generous and tender in all his private relations.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To-morrow the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Education, will elect school committees for the various school districts in the county. They have not, and never will be, required to perform a duty of equal importance to our citizens during their term of office, nor one, for the faithful performance of which, they will be held to a more strict account.

The selection of a competent committee to conduct a graded public school of three years standing, in the full tide of successful operation is not a difficult task to men who approach it with a purpose unworried by consideration of party expediency, and a fixed determination to apply the test of fitness to every name presented; yet that step which separates the sublime from the ridiculous in human action is so brief, the purpose of the mind that unwittingly errs, so near of kin to that which accomplishes all for the best, that it would be well if the responsibilities of the charge were briefly presented and carefully considered, before the action of the Commissioners precludes further remarks.

For ten years prior to 1875, the public free schools of this township, while at their best, consisted of two schools for white children, with one teacher each. They were open for four months only, and had an average attendance of fifty-one (51) pupils, all told. At the opening of the fall term 1875, there was no money in the Treasury, and the public school fund had been overdrawn for the maintenance of the ten insignificant four month schools for the previous year. Twelve months thereafter, without a dollar of additional tax, the executive mansion was thrown open equipped with eight teachers, and desk room for four hundred pupils. The building was speedily filled and at the end of a term of ten months, during which there had been expended for payment of teachers, for desks, black-boards, fuel, rent, etc., the sum of \$3,743.81, there remained in the hands of the school committee for the next ensuing term, the sum of \$1,825.20. From nothingness and debt in 1875, there sprang, in the brief space of twelve months, "THE CENTENNIAL GRADED SCHOOL," a very Phoenix from the ashes of the past—a living entity, whose benefits are precious to the poor, and not unappreciated by the rich.

Some weeks ago we saw a citation to the county magistrates, to convene with the Board of Commissioners on the first Monday in August, and to recommend competent and efficient men who would serve, for appointment as school committees in their respective districts.

This is a matter of the right direction, and the question "what are they going to do about it?" becomes a pertinent one. We believe the magistrates of this township are composed of both political parties—the Democrats having the majority. Has the chairman convened them for conference? Have they met in council, Democrat and Republican? Have they freely discussed, fairly deliberated, and justly decided upon their will, as a body, recommend or has the neglect of the chairman driven each into private caucus, to be controlled by political sentiment and personal interest? We are not afraid of the result in the hands of our magistrates or commissioners, provided they realize the importance of their action. If thought best; but neither political belief nor religious fervor constitute a qualification for this office.

Gaslow, gentlemen. There is more of future good and evil in to-morrow's work than we may know. Five hundred and seventy-five little human souls. Think of it, and give the little ones the best the city affords, and we'll do our hat to you.

The Statesville American quietly copies the Carolinian's disclaimer of sympathy with the North State's Grant "boom." A straw.

We are now sorry that Blakely got married. Only a half sheet of the *Tripe* this week.

The Cupid of To-day.

There was once a gentle time, When the world was in its prime, And every day was holiday, And every month was lovely May. Cupid then had but to go, With his purple wings and bow; And in blossomed vale and grove Every shepherd kneel to love.

Then a rosy, dimpled cheek, And a like eye and meek, And a ringlet of love's curls, Like hyacinths on a bed of snow; And a low voice, silver sweet, From a lip without deceit; Only those the hearts could move Of the simple swains to love.

A Romance of Fruit.

Alas! for those to whom a fruit is only a fruit; who have no millennium day-dreams under their orchard-trees, and no romantic notion of a taste no flavor of antiquity, in their plate of crimson grapes of ripe red strawberries.

Here is our basket of cherries. It comes to us from the most luxurious fields of Asia. When Lucullus, at an immense sacrifice of life and treasure, had overthrown Mithridates, he took from his royal garden the beautiful cherry-tree, and carried it in triumph to Rome; so that we really are the heirs of the Mithridatic War. Planted in Italy sixty-eight years B. C., in twenty-six years it had borne fruit all over Europe, even, says Pliny, to Britain.

England has been famous for its cherries since the days of Caesar. Shakespeare speaks often of them; and Herrick, in a garden of cherries, Charles I. had two hundred trees in his garden, and under them the melancholy, handsome Stuart often sat, and wept over his fate. Every one has observed that the best peaches of every kind are red next the sun, and yellow next the wall. The pulp is juicy, the yellowish, the skin thin, and the stone small.

Apricots ("seed of the sun") are an Arab fruit. M. L. Legrand says that the inhabitants of the desert's oases gather and dry large quantities, which they bring into Egypt for sale. Columella is the oldest Roman author who mentions this fruit, and its introduction into Italy about A. D. 60. Pliny says, at its first coming it sold for a Roman denier each apricot. Thunberg describes the fruit as growing spontaneously in Japan, and Pallas says it is wild all over the tract of Caucasus; and from various sources we know that it was taken to England at the same time as the peach, by Wolf.

Very nearly akin to peach and apricot, the nectarine, which derived its name from the nectar of the gods.

"Blushing like youthful cheeks, the nectarine, full."

Of late years has been a great favorite. There have been many instances of nectarines growing on peach-trees, and the fruit is so much like the peach, that it is difficult to distinguish them.

"As I steal along the sunny wall, When the sun's back, with fruit entwined, presents the downy peach, the shining plum."

The "shining plum" is so numerous in its varieties that even the names would be tedious. Greece added to her plants those of Syria, Egypt, and Persia; and the Romans, from whence it was brought B. C. 114. The Orleans, or Roine Claude, from Queen Claude, of France, who introduced it into this country. In England and America this fine plum is called the Green-Gage, from the family of Gage, of Henric Hall, who introduced it from the monastery of Chauxreux, at Paris, and planted it in England. But as early as 1597 Gerard says he had "three sorts of plums in his garden, and all good and rare."

"The juicy pear By Nature's all-refining hand prepared, Of temperate sun, and water, earth, and air."

It is a fruit of great antiquity, as the pear-tree was consecrated to Minerva before the olive. It grew naturally in Syria, Egypt, and Greece, and was brought to Rome about the time of Sulla. This fruit, says Guillemin, in his Disquisitio, "was ordered for the comfort of man; but the devil's impus used the pear to a wicked end when the temptress Eve, in the garden of Eden, was tempted to eat of it. From this tale we may conclude that pears were grown in England before King John's time."

A fruit equally ancient is the pomegranate. While the Israelites sojourned in the wilderness, one of the ornaments of the tabernacle was the golden vessels, which were made of beaten gold. It figured largely in the temple of Solomon, and from that king's writings we infer that he made from it in Judea: "I would cause thee to drink of speed wine, of the juice of my pomegranates." The prophet Joel also refers to it. The Christians believed that it grew in their Elysian Fields, and it was of this fruit only Prosperine had eaten during her detention there. Gradually, in Spain, and more recently in this country, which, as being brought from Africa, was planted there; and it still forms the main of the province, and is raised in great quantities in the buildings, introduced into England in 1548, but it seldom comes to perfection in the open air.

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raw silk. Shakespeare was very fond of the mulberry, and planted a tree, which was long religiously preserved, and was a favorite spot to lengthen out it down, and made it into articles which commanded a great price. Among them was an arm-chair which was highly prized by him. There are immense native groves of it in Texas, and it is worthy of remark that this tree breeds no voracious, nor harbors any caterpillar except the silk-worm.

From berries we will now pass to stone-fruits. First in popular esteem is the peach. It is said to have been taken first to Greece, and then to Italy; but it was a novelty in Rome in the first Christian century, and cost no less than the gold of our money each. Wolf, the gardener of Henry VIII., brought it from Italy to England. Father Hennip, in his voyage down the Mississippi, describes how he saw on its lower waters; the peach-tree was then indigenous to the southern portions of America, as the peach is now. Every one has observed that the best peaches of every kind are red next the sun, and yellow next the wall. The pulp is juicy, the yellowish, the skin thin, and the stone small.

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emphatically published by Heaven. Egyptian traditions point to its cultivation from time almost immemorial; and among the Hindus, Bala Rama, the giver of the vine, has an equal antiquity.

All scholars know how intimately the grape-vine clings to every phase of the history of man, and to religious and civil life. It is a vine which has been the object of its careful cultivation in far northern countries penetrated by Roman civilization. Tacitus speaks of the English vineyards, and in Africa laws they are referred to. They are mentioned in Doomsday-book thirty-eight times; and Geoffrey, of Monmouth, says: "Without the vine of (London) gates the old Roman vineyards still put forth green leaves and clusters in the plains of East Smithfield and the fields of St. Giles."

France, in 1844, could send to the gardens of the Luxembourg two thousand varieties, all grown in her own provinces. An ancient catalogue of two hundred and fifty varieties. Tuscany is one continuous vineyard and *Colpo di Buecco*—still the common expletive of the people. Asparagus, artichokes, and to call up grape-covered hills and terraces. Hungary claims some of the richest growths, and among them the Tokay, mythical as that of Shiraz.

In North and South America the grape is indigenous. Some of the wild vines of Texas have trunks as thick as the arms of the country. Delaware, in 1826, the vine was found growing spontaneously in a garden near Washington, and it immediately attracted attention. It was known as the wild grape, and now numbered by the hundred; and the vineyards of the Eastern States, merely in the item of packing fruit, a of vast importance.

Of all plants, the vine is the most generous and good-natured, the friendliest and most affectionate. Other crops grow to the land, and the vine climbs, it has much to say to every tree near it, and it supports itself confidently on the stoutest of trunks, and there, and stretches out arms full of purple or translucent clusters to all who seek its shelter. Therefore, as Ralph Waldo Emerson sings:

"Give me of the vine, Whose ample leaves and tendrils, Draw the silvery dew of heaven, Draw the life of the earth; Wine of wine, Blood of the world, Form of forms, and mould of moulds."

A Country Walk With Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong preached at the Fifth Avenue Church, last Sunday morning from Mark xvi, 12: "After that he appeared in another form to two of them, as they walked, going into the country, he was a Sunday afternoon, said the Doctor. On the preceding Friday the city of Jerusalem was thrown into a state of ferment, and the Jews, who were gathered and his followers flew in every direction from impending violence. On Saturday they remained in concealment, and on Sunday morning, a rumor reached them after another to the effect that he had risen from the dead. But these they could not credit. The little company, however, went out with alarm and grief, became despondent. The horrors of the last three days paralyzed them, and gloomy, sick at heart, they had concluded that they had better retire from the dangers of the city into the repose and solace of the country till something was determined as to peace and a future course. These two, the evangelist depicts as wending their way through the city gates, climbing the path together over the slopes about Jerusalem, and making their way into the uplands. Christ's presence may be found as near amid the mountains and harvest fields, the various beauty of rural scenes, and the plain brook and lake as in the metropolitan temple. Christ, the mysterious stranger, came to his countrymen, and moved up and down with them through the landscape, as he did in the days of his flesh. The eternal hum is the same, but without its melody; but the silence of the country is a perpetual hymn of praise. The "winds murmuring through the trees make the heart catch the softer voice of the rill from the cleft rock soothes us, because they soothe him. A thousand warblers in the bush, the screaming hawk, the every hawk lift us up to Christ, because his ear drank in their music. The noise of stream and tree leaf and breeze wove into a dirge-like chant, which drew the soul in all the paths of a way dream—such influences felt on the spirits of these two sad pedestrians when Jesus, in his every step, drew near to walk and talk with them. They supposed that they had left a dead Christ behind them in the city, and did not dream that the living Jesus, the husbandman, the darning of the bee and the hum of the insect, they could commune with their living Lord. Christians! leave the city like those sad hearted travellers, full of perplexity and darkness, neither able to discover their own blessings nor to bless others."

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

This country meeting with their risen Lord was unexpected. It led them out of darkness into light, gently as twilight leads to day. It opened to them new truths, silenced old fears and speculations and put them on their feet as Christians. They kept on their journey, and in their journey, while the invisible One silently stole into their company, drew them as well as light, and brought them nearer to the truth as they went. He made them tell him that bitter disappointment, that their hopes were crushed, and the story of the open grave had bewildered them. He led them down to the very bottom of their griefs, and then, little by little, lifted them up again. They were half-suspicious that the man who should seem to be ignorant of all that had taken place in Jerusalem all it became His place to chide them for being so sluggish of heart to grasp the whole burden of prophecy, but the force and novelty of His interpretations melted away their doubt, and His eloquence had shortened the stretching miles when the wonderful traveler bid them good night. Then they began to beg for his longer company and it was not till he discovered the whole body of the roadside cottage that the object of that country walk was manifested. He was rising up in the same hour as dawned, and the whole body of the eleven gathered together, and saying the Lord is risen indeed; and they way and how. He began to know in the breaking of bread. Now, beloved, if your country walks shall lead you to talk with Jesus, and you should come home with a new faith and qualifications to do your work, you Godspeed in your summer rambles.

If skies were bluer And fogs were fewer And fewer the storms on land and sea; Perpetual comers—every day What a Utopia this would be!

If life were longer And faith were stronger, If pleasure would bide—if care would flee; If each were brother To all the other—

What an Arcadia this would be!

Were greed abolished Were slavery chained, and Freedom free; If all earth's troubles Collapsed like bubbles—

What an Elysium this would be!

Leigh.

A Freshment.

After Herrick. O man! if hard thy fortune, However fate importune, Turn not to wrong—none find, Their good enlarged by doing ill.

As boats that row in Venice As so the life of men is Turn not to wrong—none find, Their good enlarged by doing ill.

With but a broken oar to guide.

Thy heart of oak then cherish, Ours they send with fish— The soul is but a boat that goes, Whatever way the heart hath chose.

—Irwin Russell.

Wenny. I am so weary to-night—so weary— So tired that my heart scarcely beats And this world, in its glorious beauty, Is so rough to my toil worn feet.

O roses, your fragrance is sickening. For you speak of dust and decay And I turn from the soft clinging of your petals to the rough way To walk in the desert's rough way.

I have gathered the roses of Springtime In their beauty of crimson and red, But before the soft hours of the evening Their beauty and fragrance had fled.

I have swept the lute in my gladness, Breathing all that my heart would express; But the harp strings are broken and useless, Out of tune, like the heart in my breast.

Today, on the graves in the valley, I drop the mournful fringes of rain, And I pray for your kindly tears, Will there never be sunshine again?

—Mrs. O. B. Hunt.

Faith. BY CELIA THAXTER. Fain would I hold my lamp of life, Like yonder lower built high above; Steadfast, though tempests rave, And winds blow soft, Clear, though the sky dissolve in tears of grief.

For darkness passes; storms shall be a while, A cross, patience and the fog is past, After the sorrow of the ebbing tide, The singing flood returns in joy last.

The night is long and pain weighs heavily; But God will hold His word also, Despair. Look to the east, wherever the day sky yet be fair!

—

DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1879.

Weather Report.

For the South Atlantic States, southerly or westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers of rain with decided change in barometer or temperature.

Thermometrical Table.

Thermometer, at L. Branson's book-store, ranged as follows yesterday:	
At 6 A. M.	72
" 9 " "	78
" 12 " "	80
" 3 P. M.	82
" 6 " "	80

Index to New Advertisements.

W. C. McMillan, For Sale.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Skinner, of Macon, is in Atlanta, Ga.

The rain yesterday evening was something worth talking about.

No service at the Church of the Good Shepherd to-night.

You need not enquire for ex-President Davis' history yet. It is not ready.

Louis, the son of Mr. Pomp Bryan, of this city was seriously injured by a fall last night.

We have strangled the printer who spelled rivulets "riverlets" in yesterday's issue.

The pastor being absent no services will be held in the first Presbyterian church to-day.

The Board of Supervisors of Public Roads meet at the Court House tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Regular meeting of the Young Men's Association to-morrow night (Monday) at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Jones, President of Greensboro Female College, will preach at Person Street church to-night.

Rev. Dr. Bobbitt will begin a series of protracted meetings at Mt. Zion's Church, commencing to-day.

The mud is "muddy" on the north side of the "Cotton yard."

The Western fence is likewise fenceless.

Dr. Richard H. Lewis (practice limited to the eye, ear and throat) will be absent from the city until the 15th instant.

The funeral of the daughter of Mr. T. F. Lee took place at the first Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

We are informed that Shocco Springs, ten miles from Warrenton, will again be opened.

The magistrates will hold a meeting at 9 A. M. to-morrow, for the purpose of recommending a school committee for this county.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson will have services as usual at the Second Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M. to-day. No services in the afternoon.

Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., President of Greensboro Female College, will preach at the Edenton Street Methodist Church, at 11 o'clock to-day.

The "trials of speed" under the auspices of the Raleigh-Jockey Club, will be held at the fair grounds, promises to be a lively affair.

The mail train bound for Weldon on the R. & F. R. L. yesterday was detained at Kitley's some two hours, caused by a slight breakage of the machinery.

The congregation of the Salisbury Street Baptist church held another meeting to-morrow night. Dr. Pritchard and his wife will be the guests of these adjourned meetings.

The funeral of Mrs. C. E. McCutley will take place at Mt. Zion Church to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. Dr. J. B. Bobbitt, officiating. Since the death of the deceased, her father, Dr. J. T. Leach, Friday evening last.

Governor Meillon paid a flying visit to the city yesterday. He witnessed the racing of the fair grounds, and returned to his hotel, and left by the afternoon's steamer for Rhamkette.

Magistrates and clerks must at once "fork over" to the county treasurer, all monies due to the county received for fines, etc. Hereafter they will be required to pay over within sixty days after receipt of same.

Captain J. J. Thomas, the prominent cotton and commission merchant of Martin street, will shortly occupy the new brick store on Wilmington street, joining Rand & Barbee Brothers. They will make a solid brace along side of each other.

It has been, currently reported up and down the Raleigh and Gaston railroad that yellow fever is raging in Norfolk. We are reliably informed that the report is totally unfounded, and parties expecting to visit that city next Tuesday need feel no uneasiness.

Masters George and John Blackman on their fathers farm near the city are young farmers of bright promise. They have tended a truck patch this year that will yield them \$75 each, and they are not done yet. Dr. Blackman believes the old maxim "train up a child."

Appropos of the situation as it now stands in this city from a professional or educational standpoint, the following dialogue is in front of the Yarnboro House is given.

"Young man! what are you doing to make a living?"

"And flunk what 17 other young men in this city."

Journalistic.

The Journal of Industry is published in this city and edited by Hunter & Bro. Two intelligent and worthy colored men. The paper is free from politics, is well edited, nicely printed and deserves the support of the colored people and the good will of all.

Magistrates of Raleigh Township.

The Board of Supervisors of Public Roads, will meet at the Court House, as required by law, Monday, August 5, 9 o'clock A. M., sharp, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the road overseers. The magistrates will, at the same time, consider a petition from the committee for Raleigh Township. Let there be a full attendance.

Put on the Lights.

Put on the lights, put on the lights, and let us see each other.

Put on the lights, put on the lights, but do not harm your brother.

Put on the lights, put on the lights, but do not commit a sin.

For if we know not who you are for, we do know who you are "agin."

The Code of Civil Procedure.

The second edition of "Touge's Code of Civil Procedure" is now ready. The book is greatly enlarged by a supplement which embraces the amendments and modifications of the code made by acts of the Legislature of 1878, all cases construing the code in the 7th, 7th and 8th N. C. Reports, Rules of the Supreme Court and a Table of Superior Court Sittings. Price, \$5.50 by mail, post paid. Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, Publishers.

Virginia penitentiary sewed brogans, best plow shoe made for ease, Price reduced to \$1.50 per pair.

HELLER BROTHERS, 31 Fayetteville street.

Trinity College.

Advertisement for the Fall Term of this old and reliable institution appears in this morning's News. Dr. Craven has an enviable reputation as an instructor, and Trinity College is known and recognized far and wide as one of our first institutions of learning. See advertisement on this page, for terms of tuition, board, &c.

Justice's Court.

Justice Barbee has always something to say, however, was a dull day for him and he could only scare up one case.

State and Sidney Medlin vs. W. W. Hamilton and Matilda Jane Medlin, fornication and adultery. There being no evidence as to the guilt of the defendants, and in consideration of the fact that the prosecutor is a non-combatant, the justice dismissed the case without costs.

Commercial Problem.

A man bought a pair of boots for five dollars and gave in payment a fifty dollar bill.

The boot-maker, not having change, went to his neighbor's and giving him the bill, brought back fifty dollars in change.

The boot-maker then gave the purchaser the boots and fifty-five dollars, placing the five dollars (price of boots) in his drawer.

Next day, however, his neighbor brought the fifty dollars back, saying that the bill was counterfeit, and demanding fifty dollars in good money, which the boot-maker forthwith paid him. Query: What did the boot-maker lose by the transaction?

The Yellow Fever Scare.

It was currently reported upon the streets yesterday that there was a case of yellow fever at Rex hospital.

A news reporter accordingly sifted the matter, and in interviewing a number of prominent citizens upon the subject found it to be a hoax. All sorts of rumors were flying around and there was a great deal of excitement.

A dozen of first class cases. Our good Mayor informed us that he had thoroughly examined the matter, and the result was that it was a yellow fever man who never had a fever of any kind.

We can "officially" inform the readers of the News that there is certainly a case of yellow fever in Raleigh; nor is there likely to be.

The Churches to-day.

Christ Church 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Rev. M. Marshall, D. D., Rector.

Church of the Good Shepherd at 11 A. M.; Rev. W. W. Hamilton, D. D., Minister.

Church of the Holy Trinity at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Rev. E. R. Rich, Rector.

St. John's Catholic Church, Briggs Hall, at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. Holy Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father, followed by a sermon. At 5 o'clock, P. M., there will be vespers and benediction of the blessed sacrament at the same place, followed by hearing confessions.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Yarnboro Hotel—Dr. G. W. Blackman, Proprietor.

J. A. Thomas, Louisville; Geo. Gilliam, Philadelphia; W. B. Glenn, Winston; L. G. Worth, Mrs. L. G. Worth, Morganton; W. F. French, Lumberton; W. W. Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. W. Fitzgerald, Raleigh; J. E. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, Danville; W. P. Roberts, Capt. N. Sherwood, N. C. Mills Hill, W. P. Farris, W. C. Check, Hillsboro; W. A. Graham, Charlotte; J. A. Dodson, Charlotte; Dr. N. W. Chapin, Boston; Mrs. R. C. Ading, Mrs. Mary Ading, Washington, Pa.; W. J. Bradley, Summit; H. Greenleaf, Baltimore; T. N. Hill, Halifax; W. H. Block, Weldon; J. T. Deen, Danville; O. H. Day, New York.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father on July 30, 1879, by Rev. E. W. Gilliam, Mr. S. G. Wood of Fayetteville, N. C. to Miss Lovie C. daughter of John R. Beaman, Esq. of Clinton, N. C. No cards.

And to Cap the Climax.

No State was perhaps ever cursed with so poor a common school system, and to cap the climax the chief legislative officers want the Supreme Court to tell them whether to sign the school bill—being unsatisfied with Judge Bure's opinion.

All sizes, from 1 to 9, of ladies', misses and children's sandals and Newport in stock and selling very low at HELLER BROTHERS, regular Shoe Store.

C. Welkel & Co.

In order to be abreast with the times in every respect, this enterprising firm are receiving daily samples of the most fashionable and seasonable goods from the market. Selected from the samples and they will send for the goods and make them up in a style that, for elegance and finish cannot be surpassed. Their charges will be moderate and suitable to the times. All goods now on hand will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Call and examine our stock. You needn't buy unless you like.

Worth Attention.

We guarantee a better article, superior finish, and better fitting Dress Shirts (laundried or unlaundried) for the same amount of money to be had anywhere. We make this important feature of our business a specialty, and will warrant satisfaction or money refunded.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Ladies Slippers at 40 cents, child's Ties at 20 cents, good quality ladies' garters at 90. Ladies' goat shoes at one dollar, at HELLER BROS', Shoe Store.

For Sale.

Valuable city property, one square South of post office. Vacant lot on Fayetteville street near Observer office. The property is free from all taxes, and will be sold separately or all together. Apply to N. Plummer.

Dr. Mott's Endorsement of Spicer's Port Wine.

The following, from the celebrated Dr. Mott of New York, speaks wonders for Mr. Spicer's efforts to raise the Oporto Grape in New Jersey.

Prescription Free.

For the speedy cure of seminal weakness, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address: Davidson & Co., 75 Nassau street New York.

Front Yard Vases.

Seven pairs of Stone Vases on pedestals, very cheap, with choice flowers growing in them. Come and see them at CAYTON & WOLFE's Marble Yard.

Wood Coal Grain!

I am prepared to fill all orders for wood, coal, grain, forage, etc., promptly and satisfactorily from my old stand, near the N. C. R. R. Depot. Orders left at C. D. Heatt's shoe store will receive prompt attention. J. ON SONS.

Coughing in Church.

No place in the world equals London for the constant barking kept up in the churches. It is like a perpetual fusillade of small arms. Why do they take Hall's Balsam and get rid of their coughs? It is the most wonderful remedy, and the proprietors warrant it in every instance. Let all coughers give it a trial.

You can now stop at the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York.

The American plan for \$2.50, or \$3.00 per day; or you can on the European plan, take your breakfast there, in the morning, take your lunch down town, or dine with a friend, and your room at the Hotel will only cost you \$1.00 per day, and upward, and meals are also provided. Make your reservation at the elegant Restaurant attached to the Hotel.

Yadkin College.

This institution, advertised in the News, opens Monday 14th. Board \$3.75 per month. Tuition from \$12.50 to \$20 per term. Mr. Simpson, President of the College, now in the city, will answer any questions and direct them to Yadkin College, North Carolina.

Monsters.

That popular firm of Clothiers and Hatters, R. B. Andrews & Company, have just received in stock monster pants, measuring up to forty-eight inches around the waist and thirty-nine inches inside seam. Large or tall men will have no further trouble in securing a perfect fit, as they are making such sizes a specialty.

A New Form of Investment.

The influx of wealth into this country after the past seven years of dullness is beginning to manifest itself in all channels of trade. Already the business centres are lively with the praises of mining, manufacturing, railroads, and other enterprises, but strange to say, so great is the well deserved confidence in the strict integrity characterizing every action of the managers of the celebrated Louisiana Lottery that its tickets for the monthly grand drawings which cost two dollars each are a favorite purchase with the leading bankers and brokers of all the large cities. M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 622, New Orleans, La., or at No. 319 Broadway, New York city, will give all desired information.

Marble and Granite Monuments and Tombstones.

The first work in the South. Work set up in cemeteries cheaper than will be loaded on cars North, thereby saving double first-class freight, risk of breakage, etc. All kinds of monuments and tombstones. Wolfe's stone burial cases to be seen at Henry Brown's and marble yard, corner Morgan and Blount streets, Raleigh, N. C. CAYTON & WOLFE.

How Cheap!

Four Ball Croquet sets for only \$1.00 at J. C. Broome's. Try a law suit, and all the latest novelties in the house furnishing line. A full stock of Fruit Jars, Preserving Kettles, etc. The latest style of Stoves, the best and cheapest cook stove for summer use. Ice Cream Freezers low down to close out stock.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit, well, doctor a patient, or write a good letter when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves. All kinds of medicines and tonics in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other columns.

Patterson Family Flour.

In 1 and 1-2 bbl. Sacks. For sale by W. H. Dobb.

Gents' broad, bottom low ties and Prince Albert ties, all styles at cost to make room for winter goods.

At Heller Bros', Shoe House, 31 Fayetteville St.

Beyond a Question.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from all adulterants, hence the purest and most economical. It is a good question, the best subject of anything in the market. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not sold in bulk, it is put up in cans, securely labelled.

A nice white vest only 75 cents at R. B. ANDREWS & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Something Elegant.

These light blue jackets for waiters for only 75 cents.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

On Broadway, New York, the great thoroughfare, a prominent feature of even that famous street, convenient to all, and a place of pleasure and luxury appointments is situated the Grand Central Hotel, which is now kept on both plans, the American at \$2.50, and the European at \$3.00, and upward, per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central.

BOVINE, MISSISSIPPI, April 22, 1879.

The following correspondence will explain itself: A. W. WILKINS, Esq., of the "Iron and Alum Mass." of the Seven Springs, in Washington county, Va., in relation to the "Seven Springs Diseases," would you have the kindness to inform me whether you used the "Mass" or the "Water?" also, a description of the symptoms and any other information as you may deem pertinent. I am a long-time sufferer with Liver Complaint, and naturally feel very anxious on the subject, and a remedy that will afford me even temporary relief. Your early reply will greatly oblige. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HARR.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 12, 1879.—Wm. DARR, Esq., Bovine, Mississippi.—Dear Sir: Your inquiry in regard to the "Liver case" which was effectively cured in my family from using the "Seven Springs Mass," is before me. The case referred to in my certificate was that of my wife's sister, who is now in her 80th year, and has been a member of my family for the last 27 years. She has been afflicted with Liver Disease for 30 years, sometimes almost dying with pains in the back, breast, and heaviness of the chest; heart-burns, intensely, sick stomach, vomiting, &c. I procured a few bottles of the "Mass" for her, and very soon after she began the use of it, her health commenced to get better, and she continued steadily to improve, and at this writing, so old, seemingly in as good health as a person who had never been afflicted with such diseases. She attributes her cure entirely to the efficacy of the "Seven Springs Mass." I regard it one of the greatest family medicines we have access to, not only for such diseases as above indicated, but for various other complaints for which it is recommended. Hoping these answers satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, Proprietor Lynchburg, News.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, News, Lee & Co. and F. H. Heatt, Raleigh, N. C., and Druggists.

LARDER & LITCHFIELD, Abingdon, Va.

Hardware.

Thwars, stoves, pocket and table cutlery, iron, steel, nails, wagon and buggy material, paints, oils, glass, putty, paint, and white wash, and everything usually kept in a first class Hardware House can be found at J. C. BARNES & Co., Holleman Building, Raleigh.

Alc. Porter and Mineral Waters.

My facilities for the delivery of the above in bottles or kegs, are superior to any in the State. Prices as low as the lowest. Country orders solicited. M. BELL & Co., Raleigh, N. C. City Bottling Works.

L. R. Wyatt.

Has on hand and to arrive 22,000 lbs. C. R. Bulk side and should.

1,000 bush, prime white corn.

200 bbls. family flour.

50 bush, Hazal Mills bolted meal.

50 bush, Hazal Mills bolted meal.

25 bbls. New Orleans molasses.

10 bbls. sugar house molasses.

20 bbls. sugar, from granulated down.

20 bush, prime Timothy hay.

Early Rose seed potatoes.

Orders filled promptly for seed sweet potatoes.

Above named goods bought right, and will be sold accordingly.

L. R. WYATT, Wilmington St., opposite Market.

Wholesale Store.

Messrs. Latta & Myatt have on hand and to arrive

200 sacks "L. & M." Family Flour.

50 " " " " " "

200 " " " " " "

25 bbls. "XXX" and Orange Flour.

200 sacks N. C. Flour.

700 bushels corn.

800 " meal (Virginia boiled).

20,000 lbs. C. R. Bulk side and should.

2,000 " " " " " "

1,000 " canvassed and uncanvassed bams.

400 lbs. N. C. hams and shoulders.

40 lbs. New Crop Cuba molasses.

35 " " " " " "

35 " " " " " "

35 " " " " " "

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